

# California **GARDEN**

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**JULY-AUGUST 1938**

The Avenue of the Giants and Devastation



# Al Ward

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# CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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## After Sundown . . . .

If half the fun of making a garden is in watching it grow, then certainly the other half is showing it off after it is fully grown and in bloom.

But you must have light to enter into either of these methods of enjoying the garden, and since the hours of daylight are all too short for the gardener who spends his days in an office or shop, the new art of garden lighting has developed.

Light for the garden does not aim to paint the lily or gild the rose. It aims to show them in their true colors. And when they are thus contrasted with the blackness of the night, they take on an added loveliness.

As for the lighting itself, if it is correctly done, it will pass unnoticed. The first rule in garden lighting is that all light sources should be concealed and unobtrusive.

In most gardens it is not difficult to follow this rule. Small handy floodlights may be concealed in a tree crotch, behind a clump of shrubbery or under the eaves of the house or garage.

High wattage lamps are not needed for the majority of garden displays. The only competition is moonlight, and there is very little of that.

It might be well to mention that white or rather inside frosted lamps should be used for garden lighting purposes. Colored light does strange

things to objects seen under it and we doubt if Nature can be improved upon in her coloring of the garden.

The practical gardener will understand that it will be quite possible to do gardening after dark, when it is comfortably cool, by the aid of garden lighting units.

## Cover

Cover, courtesy, "Save the Redwoods League," 219 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

## OBJECTS

1. To rescue from destruction representative areas of our primeval forests.
2. To co-operate with the California State Park Commission, and other agencies, in establishing Redwood parks and other parks and reservations.
3. To purchase Redwood groves by private subscription.
4. To co-operate with the California State Highway Commission, and other agencies, in assuring the preservation of the trees and of the roadside beauty along highways in California.
5. To support reforestation and conservation of our forest areas.

## Notes on Natives

By K. O. Sessions

The two very conspicuous dark blue ceanothus on the Torrey Pines grade are *Ceanothus cyaneus* which were planted there, and are not native to that locality. Their success should mean that in time their seedlings will appear, and their late blooming and long blooming qualities make them ideal for that section.

*Ceanothus arborea* also should be established there, and its early bloom and vigorous growth to a large size would make that species a welcome asset where there are large and bare areas. The seed crop on my plants is very heavy, indicating that this plant would also spread rapidly.

*Rhus integrifolia*, the lemonade shrub, has a very heavy crop of seed, well-set, at this time of the year. A generous distribution of that seed along the highways would be of great benefit even in the rather near future and should be used by the highway officials instead of planting plants from gallon cans.

The seed of *Dendromecon rigidum*, the tree poppy, also should be planted, for its fine yellow blossoms would make a continual show along the roadways.

Come to the  
32nd Annual Fall Flower Show  
August 27-28  
Balboa Park



## Aster Troubles

By The Master Gardener

Asters should be in full bloom now and at their very best. But there are many troubles that beset them and show up just at blooming time.

So, if you are having aster troubles, suppose you take your notebook and make a note of the precautions you are going to take next year to guard against a recurrence of the woes you may have had this year.

If your asters are diseased, make a note in the aster section of your notebook—Do not plant asters continually in the same place. Practice a three or four-year rotation.

And, another note for the book—next year disinfect all aster seed before sowing. Sterilize seed for 10 minutes in a 1-1000 solution of mercuric chloride and rinse.

Perhaps your plants are dwarfed, show a yellowing of branches and leaves and have an erect spindling growth habit rather than the opened branched and free-growing habit of a healthy plant. There may be no bloom, or if there is bloom, the flowers are malformed. If this describes your trouble, your plants are infected with Aster Yellows, one of the most common of the aster diseases. This disease is carried from other host plants by the leaf hopper, a sucking insect which is so active that it is very difficult to hit them with a contact spray. However, Bordeaux mixture may be used as a repellent to the leaf hopper, and plants kept sprayed with it are rarely infected. Pyrethrum dust is also said to be effective in their control. Keep weeds down and pull and burn diseased plants.

Another very prevalent aster disease is wilt, or stem rot. This may not appear until the plant commences to bloom, although the plants may become infected at any stage of growth. In older plants the first symptom is yellowing of the foliage and sudden wilting. A close examination will reveal a decayed root system, and the base of the stem is found to be black and decayed. The outside of the stems may be green, but black streaks run

through the center of the stems. In advanced stages the stem is entirely rotted away at the soil line. Frequently there is a total loss of the plants between the planting out and the blooming season. Sometimes the plants seem healthy until they begin to flower, when they suddenly die. This disease is caused by a fungus which lives in the soil from year to year. This fungus fills the sap tubes of the plant, cutting off the water supply. Ground which has become infected should not be planted again to asters for a number of years. Wilt-resistant strains of asters have been developed. It may be too late for much of this information to be of service to you this year, but if you have it before you at the time your asters are blooming, you can diagnose whatever troubles you may have. Remember next year in growing your asters to (1) sterilize the seed; (2) buy a wilt-resistant strain; (3) change the site of the bed from the previous year; (4) watch for root aphid and use tobacco dust or nicotine sulphate solution just as soon as they appear, or, better yet, as a preventive; (5) watch for leaf hoppers and spray with bordeaux as a repellent to prevent infection with yellows; (6) dust plants with tobacco dust as a repellent to the tarnished plant bug.

And remember, too, that clean cultivation, an adequate supply of a complete balanced plant food, and plenty of water will provide asters with strength to resist disease.

### Tomatoes Once Ornamental

When the Europeans came to America they were skeptical of some plant products now common to American tables. They didn't take to tomatoes, for instance. They thought them poisonous, whereas today tomatoes are looked upon by dietitians with favor for growing children and adults because of high vitamin content. They were once grown in gardens for their ornamental value.

A new Planting Planter has just been issued by the Pacific Guano Co. Send for it at their Los Angeles office. Mention Calif. Garden.

## How to Make Cuttings Root

Chalk up another big victory for the chemical laboratory. This time for solving an age old problem of plant growing. That is to say, how to make roots unfailingly grow on cuttings and how to do a better job of it than old Mother Nature.

For millions of flower growers, nurserymen and farmers this will be welcome news indeed. They will no longer have to work in the dark with unknown factors and hope that their cuttings will strike root.

Indolebutyric acid, commonly known as auxilin, a rather rare substance but now commercially available at moderate cost, is the chemical that makes cuttings root. The fact that it not only does so, but that its action can be controlled, is one of the epochal discoveries of the last five years.

To use auxilin is simplicity itself. A small quantity of it is added to water. The basal ends of the cuttings are put into the solution for a number of hours, depending upon the strength of the solution. Then the cuttings are put into the ordinary rooting medium. In anywhere from one-third to one-half the usual time the cuttings will have roots; profuse, sturdy roots.

"Slips" that cannot be induced to root or only with difficulty, such as Camellia, respond to the acid treatment as if by magic. Moreover, to take cuttings is no longer a matter of skill. The auxilin treatment eliminates the need to make clean sharp cuts at an angle just below a bud or node. Just snipping the cutting off anywhere is enough.

An amateur grower using Indolebutyric acid can obtain positive results that no capable nurseryman using customary methods can approximate even under ideal greenhouse conditions.

Several concerns are now putting out Indolebutyric acid under different trade names; the more reliable ones plainly mark their packages to indicate that what they are selling is only Indolebutyric acid and not a mysterious combination of chemicals.



## Garden Strolls With the Editor

It is wise, I think, to get away from the home town once in a while to see what the other fellow is doing in a landscape way. Several good points are emphasized in the gardens of Palo Alto and I thought you might be interested in them.

One is the use made of big trees in the average home garden. We are cautioned not to plant them close to the house, yet here new homes are often built within a few feet of these huge oaks, apparently with no bad after effects. I know from observation that grass and shrubs can be made to grow under these trees, any competition from the roots being offset by the protective shade afforded by the outstretched branches.

Another is the wide base plantings around the newly landscaped homes. These plantings are 3 and sometimes 4 shrubs deep and serve to tie effectively the house to surrounding ground. Most of our San Diego landscapers seem to feel that a single line planting around the house is sufficient.

The base planting is usually edged with low shrubs, often creeping juniper, and the planting then tapers up to the taller specimens. Perennials are spotted in the shrub plantings to give a touch of color—the red and yellow tritomas at this time being most noticeable.

Still another interesting feature is the substitution of low shrub banks for lawn wherever possible. Nowhere is this so evident as on the Stanford campus. Great masses of shrubs are trimmed low and where there is a lawn area the grass is kept in excellent condition.

I have long been an advocate of the practice of substituting for lawn when practical in our southern California plantings. This may be accomplished by the use of paved areas, ground covers such as lippia and mesembryanthemum, and low shrub groups. Miss Sessions has done some nice work along this line—the Fred Jackson residence being a case in point.

Lastly I must mention the wide-

spread use of hedges to enclose front garden areas. This is particularly evident in the older gardens of Palo Alto and is a practice which has much to commend it. Such hedges give a feeling of privacy to an otherwise public garden area and make that much more of your garden usable for the purposes to which gardens are dedicated.

## Feed Perennials

### By The Master Gardener

Perennials, growing in the same soil year after year as they do, can reach normal size and beauty only if well fed.

Therefore, in preparing soils for new perennial plantings, and in future maintenance be sure to use a complete, balanced plant food if you expect best results.

For new plantings, after the soil has been prepared and leveled off, apply four pounds of plant food per 100 square feet of surface area. This is equivalent to one rounded tablespoonful per square foot of surface area. Work this lightly into the soil, and the area is then ready to plant.

An application of plant food is one of the first spring tasks for the established perennial border or bed. The plant food should be applied when the mulch is removed, or, if there is no mulch, before the border is cultivated for the first time in the spring. Plentiful available plant food will give the perennial plants a stimulation in their early growth which will result in heavier stems, and larger flowers. Spread the plant food as uniformly as possible between the plants, without allowing it to come in direct contact with the young growth of leaves and stems. Apply at the rate of one rounded tablespoonful of plant food per square foot of space. This may be worked into the soil lightly, or it may be watered in well.

To assure an ample supply of nourishment throughout the season, make an application of one heaping teaspoonful of plant food to the square foot of area, six to eight weeks after the first application.

## Safer Insecticides

A booklet with above title comes to hand and the information contained therein is well worth passing along. Great progress has been made in the development of safer insecticides during the last few years and the home gardener who lacks the experience and knowledge necessary for the safe handling of poisonous insecticides should acquaint himself with the newer materials.

Some of the topics discussed briefly are the recent ruling of the Food and Drug Administration on derris and cube insecticides, the annual toll of accidental deaths from poisonous insecticides, recent federal action against foods containing excessive amounts of poisonous insecticides, and new information on pyrethrum.

The booklet says: "One of the oldest insecticides known is Pyrethrum. It was used in Dalmatia more than a hundred years ago and in Persia considerably earlier. Pyrethrum is the dried flower of a species of Chrysanthemum, closely resembling the ordinary field daisy. Pyrethrum flowers contain about 1% of active material called pyrethrins.

"Although the pyrethrins are more toxic to insects than any other known material, Pyrethrum is our safest insecticide. This paradox is explained by the fact that the pyrethrins are toxic to cold-blooded animals, including insects, fish and frogs but are non-toxic to warm-blooded animals.

"Pyrethrum, although very toxic to most insects, cannot be used for controlling all horticultural pests. It is not effective against red spiders and mealy bugs, for example. Another disadvantage is that pyrethrum is somewhat more expensive than some of the poisons.

"Lead is one of the most dangerous of the poisonous insecticides because it is a cumulative poison; that is, when repeated small doses are taken into the system, the lead is not excreted but accumulates and eventually causes chronic lead poisoning if ingestion is continued."

# From England

Miss Sessions sends in the following: A recent letter from Mr. Murray Horne, in England and formerly of Carlsbad, says: "The better side of this country is the great love nearly everyone has for flowers. It is really pitiful to see the meagre little bunches of flowers that people sell. In our market yesterday I saw scores of women sitting at little benches with possibly one or two chickens and a dozen eggs and some small bunches of flowers to sell. A little bunch of wall flowers would sell for two pence, six pence seemed about the average limit — yet they seemed happy and contented."

"The other side of England is its war fever—every citizen is being instructed on what to do in case of air raids. Gas masks in great quantities are ready in each town for distribution because European civilization is being threatened. By this country arming, the peace of Europe is maintained, but how long can we keep this up, spending millions for weapons of war."

He also writes: "You have more water to use in Southern California than we have here, though we have a large river through this town and numerous streams running to waste all of the time. We have had little rain for over two months and the plants show it."

"I have been hybridizing fuchsias, also geraniums, with some good results. Do you know anyone that has the silver leaf begonia? Begonias are not popular here, but I am very fond of them and would like a good collection. We are seeing some wonderful new gazanias here—some flourishing through our winter."

"I belong to a gardener's association and we have six outings during the summer, visiting large estates. The owners are most kind, providing tea and entertaining us in every way. During the winter we have fortnightly meetings and have lectures by the most able men from the largest nurseries, also plant hunters and collectors. If I have any seeds you want let me know."

Miss Sessions notes: While in

Carlsbad Mr. Horne had some South African plants growing before they were advertised in the large catalogs of England as he had South African correspondents.

## Problems of the Soil

By R. R. McLean

County Agricultural Commissioner

**Question:** I have a European sycamore very badly injured by what I presume is mildew. This tree is on a hill but other sycamores, the California kind, are not affected. Does the fact that this tree is on a hill and is more exposed to the wind than the others have anything to do with its condition? I am sending you leaves.—H. A.

**Answer:** The leaves in question were sent to a pathologist of the State Department of Agriculture who writes that the mildewed condition is very common at present in all parts of the state but is attacking European sycamores (plane trees) more particularly. When the disease strikes a tree as late in the season as June, there is little likelihood of replacement of affected and fallen leaves, although such replacement would have been possible earlier in the season.

Control of powdery mildew on sycamores is similar to the control of this disease on other plants, that is by the use of such fungicides as Bordeaux mixture, or lime-sulphur solution, or wettable sulphur sprays. These, of course, are not altogether practicable in cases where the trees have attained any size at all. In some communities the pathologists state, provision will probably be made to spray sycamore trees on public property, such as on streets during the dormant season not only for hold-over mildew but also for a leaf disease known as anthracnose and for the sycamore scale, an insect. The fact that your tree is exposed to wind has nothing to do with its present condition.

**Question:** A eucalyptus tree at the address given above is gumming quite badly. Possibly it is attacked by insects. Will you kindly have an inspection made of this tree and let me know through California Garden

what the trouble is and the remedy? —S. M.

**Answer:** An inspector was sent to the address given and he reports as follows: "Two of the main branches on this tree have grown in a manner resembling a sling shot crotch and have been injured by severe winds whipping them about and rupturing them at the crotch. As these two limbs are not necessary to the body of the tree and are probably badly weakened, I would suggest that they be removed."

**Question:** I have just completed pruning some orange and lemon trees and as they have considerable red scale on them I would like to spray before the new growth begins. Please state if this is advisable or if I should wait until fall.—B. J.

**Answer:** In most localities it is too early to spray for red scale, or fumigate either for that matter. Best results will be obtained by waiting until late August or September, and if at that time the new growth is still quite tender, wait still another month or six weeks. A minimum of tree damage and a maximum of scale kill will follow late summer and early fall treatments as the young insects are then in good condition to kill and the trees are hardening. Late winter treatments can also be given successfully but it is best not to wait until then.

**Question:** Our apple trees are infested with swarms of locusts such as those I am sending with this. Please let me know at once what we can do to kill them before they injure the trees.—Mrs. D.

**Answer:** The insects proved to be not locusts but harvest flies or cicadas. Although they are commonly called locusts, in reality they are entirely different insects. They are quite similar in appearance to the so-called 17-year locust or cicada of the eastern states, hence the confusion of names. Past experience indicates that these harvest flies seldom, if ever, do any damage in the west. What small amount of damage they do is confined to the killing of twigs in making egg-punctures. Eggs are laid in these twigs and the young cicadas, after hatching, make their way into the ground where they remain for one or more



years in the nymphal stage, depending upon the species. The 17-year cicada or locust requires 17 years of subterranean life before the nymphs leave the ground and pass into the adult stage.

It is more than doubtful if any practical remedy can be devised to kill the insects now on the trees. Certainly it would not be economical to try it. The species you sent in commonly lay their eggs in the wild growth around you, oaks, willows, baccharis, etc., and will quite surely not trouble you long.

**Question:** A very coarse, broad-leaved grass is coming up all over my lawn. Up until now it has been free from this grass. Do you know what it is and if there is any way to get rid of it?—Mrs. K.

**Answer:** Probably the pest you refer to is crab-grass or water grass which makes its seasonal appearance early in June. It will be green throughout the summer and then die down late in the fall, leaving the lawn in rather bad shape if it is at all abundant. When once a lawn is infested, there is very little that can be done about it. Short of tearing the entire lawn up and re-seeding, afterwards pulling out the crab-grass seedlings as they appear. About the only thing that can be done is to thoroughly rake the lawn in the fall with a Bermuda grass rake, or employ a power apparatus, and then re-seed heavily with a good grass mixture. If this is done, your lawn can be kept in good condition during the entire year except for a few weeks in the fall. Crab-grass is perhaps the worst weed or plant pest we have to contend with in lawns, and is the hardest to eradicate when once well established. Lawns frequently and heavily irrigated in the early spring and summer are more apt to be infested than those not so well treated.

**Question:** My youngberries are now through bearing. Shall I prune them now or wait until fall?—H.L.

**Answer:** Large growers who wish to save expense cut down the canes immediately after the crop is off, cutting away both the old fruiting canes and the new shoots which if left would bear next year's crop. They then irrigate well and the vines produce a new lot of canes

before fall. This can be done where the season is long, as in this county, but could not succeed in the higher altitudes, probably, due to a short growing season. If you do not have a large acreage and can afford to give a little time to it, the better method is to cut out only the canes that have just borne fruit, leaving the new shoots or such proportion of them as the strength of the vine will justify. This pruning can be done now or in the fall, as suits your convenience, although the writer prefers pruning as soon as the crop is off. One argument against the first method named is that destruction of all the shoots at this time finally weakens the plant. The strength of any plant is in its root system and without a good top and plenty of green leaves food cannot be manufactured to feed the roots. The leaves on the shoots that have just borne fruit are pretty well done for and are of little value, but those on the new shoots are necessary for the development and well-being of the entire plant.

**Question:** I have a small patch of morning glory in a field that formerly had beans in it. There is nothing planted there now and I want to kill out the morning glory before planting again. What can be recommended?—G.H.

**Answer:** Morning glory eradication is engaging the attention of many weed experts at the present time. Some methods that have proved successful in some localities at certain times of the year have not been successful in others. At present combination of arsenic and sulphuric acid are being tried out, with varying degrees of success. If you have only a small patch and are willing to give it attention you can eradicate it by cutting the stems off a few inches under the soil surface and repeating the operation at regular intervals, say a week apart. New shoots must not be allowed to reach the light, else the leaves will immediately manufacture food to feed the roots. The cutting operation, if persisted in, will finally starve out the roots. Another method sometimes used with success is to smother the plants with heavy roofing paper. Ordinary tar paper will not be successful. The

joints must be sealed tight either with tar or earth and no air or light must be allowed under the covering. Obviously this is not very practicable for a large area but on small patches it can be done. Still another fairly good method is to inject heavy doses of carbon bisulphide around each plant, say two ounces to a dose, placing the carbon three or four inches under the ground surface and immediately covering with earth. This will have to be repeated occasionally, but if persisted it will be successful. No other plants should be in the area treated or they will certainly be injured by the gas.

**Question:** I want to plant a small patch of celery for home use and am rather ignorant of how to go about it. Does one buy the seed and plant it or can one get the small plants? When should they be set out?—D.R.

**Answer:** For a small patch at home it would pay you to buy seed-bed stock. This will be available at nurseries handling these plants sometime in August or early September, providing you wish to grow fall and winter rather than summer celery. It is, of course, too late to plant summer celery now. Commercial growers transplant from the seed beds to the fields in the months named, as a rule, for winter production. For late fall celery, plantings are made earlier and for spring celery even later plantings are made than August and September.

#### PLANT MORE VINES

Vines are as important in harmonizing the diverse features of the home as are the trees and shrubs. They soften bold angles, cover bare surfaces, and produce a pleasing and unifying effect difficult to obtain in any other way. They are especially useful for covering steep banks to prevent washing and for producing attractive landscape effects by covering bare and unsightly objects. The chief factors in the successful use of vines are proper location and appropriateness.

In using vines on the house take care not to hide or obscure the desirable architectural features. Rather accentuate these features.



# 32nd ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW

August 27th and 28th—BALBOA PARK—Open Saturday, 1 P. M.

## SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

### SECTION A—AMATEURS

#### Dahlias

- \* 1. Collection 12 Dahlias, 12 varieties, one bloom each (small varieties excluded). Prize competitive cup to be won for three years.
- 2. Three Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 3. Three Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 4. Three Blooms, Formal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 5. Three Blooms, Informal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 6. Three Blooms Miniature, one or more varieties, not over 3½ inches in diameter.
- 7. Three Blooms Fancy or Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 8. Three Blooms, Pompons, one or more varieties.
- 9. Three Blooms Show or Ball, one or more varieties.
- 10. Three Blooms, Single, one or more varieties.
- 11. One Bloom Cactus.
- 12. One Bloom Semi-Cactus.
- 13. One Bloom Formal Decorative.
- 14. One Bloom, Informal Decorative.
- 15. One Bloom Miniature, not over 3½ inches in diameter.
- 16. One Bloom Fancy or Variegated.
- 17. One Bloom Pompon.
- 18. One Bloom Show or Ball.
- 19. One Bloom, Single.
- \* 20. Collection of Cactus and Semi-Cactus, one bloom each variety.  
Trophy for Class 20: A tuber of Watchung Giant. Offered by Mr. Herman Lodge.
- 21. Collection Formal and Informal Decorative, one bloom each variety.
- 22. Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
- 23. Collection Collarettas, three blooms each variety.

- \* 24. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias, other foliage permitted.
- \* 25. Most Artistic Arrangement Vase or Bowl of Dahlias, other foliage permitted.
- \* 26. Novice Class, open to amateurs who have never won a Dahlia award. Entry, five large Dahlias of any type or types.

\* **DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES**  
San Diego Floral Association  
Silver Medal.

### SECTION B

#### Open to All Competitors Dahlias.

- 27. Display of Miniature Dahlias not over 3½ inches in diameter.
- 28. Established Three-year-old Seedling.
- 29. Display of Undisseminated Seedlings. (Undisseminated applies to a variety not as yet offered for sale nor introduced into Commerce.)
- 30. 1937 Seedling.
- 31. Most Artistic Basket of Pompons, use of other foliage permitted.
- \* One Best Bloom Exhibited, stem and foliage considered.

### SECTION C—PROFESSIONALS

#### Dahlias

- \* 32. General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
- 33. Six Blooms, any variety.
- 34. Six Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 35. Six Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 36. Six Blooms Formal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 37. Six Blooms, Informal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 38. Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
- \* 39. Best Largest Collection Standard varieties. Names attached.

### SECTION D—AMATEURS

#### Zinnias

- \* 40. Collection of Zinnias.
- 41. Three Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
- 42. Three Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
- 43. Three Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
- 44. Three Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
- 45. Three Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
- 46. Three Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
- 47. Three Blooms, any color not classified.
- 48. Three Blooms, picotee type.
- 49. Twenty five Blooms Zinnias, small Mexican.
- 50. Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
- 51. Display Novelty Type. Example Fantasy and Quilled.
- 52. Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias.
- 53. Arranged Basket of Zinnias.
- \* **ZINNIA SWEEPSTAKES,**  
San Diego Floral Association  
Bronze Medal.

### SECTION E—AMATEURS

#### Flower Arrangements

- 54. Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
- 55. An Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Yellow.
- 56. An Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Pink.
- 57. An Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Lavender or Blue.
- 58. An Arrangement of White Flowers in White Container.
- 59. An Arrangement of Flowers in Copper, Brass or Bronze Container.
- 60. An Arrangement of Flowers in Silver or Pewter Container.
- 61. Arrangement of Flowers with Background.
- 62. An Arrangement of Flowers or Foliage after the Oriental Manner.
- 63. An Arrangement of Foliage, Berries or Pods.
- 64. Composition of Fruit and/or Vegetables, Foliage and Flowers Allowed.
- 65. Arrangements of Flowers and/or Foliage with Stones.
- 66. Arrangements in Bottles.

67. Arrangements of Flowers in Sea Shells.

68. French Bouquets.

\* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 53 TO 65 INCLUSIVE.**

First and Second Prizes.

Judging Points

Distinction .....20%

Relation of Flowers

to Container .....20%

Color Harmony .....20%

Proportion .....20%

Quality .....20%

- \* 69. Breakfast Table.

- \* 70. Luncheon Table.

- \* 71. Tea Table.

**SECTION F—AMATEURS**

72. Display of Asters, Double Type.

73. Display of Asters, Single Type.

74. Display of Marigolds.

75. Display of Petunias.

76. Display of Roses.

77. Collection of Perennials, not less than twelve varieties.

78. Collection of Annuals, not less than twelve varieties.

79. Display of Any Flower Not Otherwise Classified.

\* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 69 TO 76 INCLUSIVE.**

**SECTION G—OPEN TO ALL**

Lath House Subjects

80. Exhibit of Potted Fibrous tall growing Begonias.

81. Exhibit of Potted Fibrous low growing Begonias

82. One Specimen Potted Fibrous Begonia.

83. Collection of Potted Tuberous Begonias.

84. One Specimen Potted Tuberous Begonia.

85. Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or boxes.

86. Collection of Ferns.

87. Decorative House Plant.

88. Collection of Coleus.

89. Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, grown in pots or boxes.

- \* 90. General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes.

91. Specimen Maidenhair Fern.

92. Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.

93. Fern Hanging Basket.

\* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 77 TO 90 INCLUSIVE.**

**SECTION H—OPEN TO ALL**

Miscellaneous

94. Flowering Vine (flowers and foliage).

95. Collection of Cut Sprays Flowering Trees or Shrubs.

96. Displayed collection of Semi-Tropical Fruits.

97. Display Collection of Gourds.

98. Potted Plant in Flower for Patio or Garden.

99. Exhibit of Summer Flowering Lilies.

100. Display of Gladiolas.

101. Collection of Fuchsias.

102. Display of Geraniums.

103. Single Specimen Cactus.

104. Collection of Six Cacti.

105. Collection of Twelve Cacti.

106. Single Specimen Succulent.

107. Collection of Six Succulents.

108. Collection of Twelve Succulents.

109. Dish or Tray Garden.

110. Miniature Garden.

\* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 91 TO 107 INCLUSIVE.**

- \*111. Still Life Pictures.

- First and Second Prizes.

- \*112. Miniature Arrangement Four Inches over all. Limit Three Entries.

- \*113. Display from Civic, State or National Institution.

**SECTION I—PROFESSIONAL**

- \*114. Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers arranged for effect in 100 square feet.

115. Collection of Petunias.

116. Collection of Zinnias.

117. Collection of Asters.

- \*118. Arranged Basket of Flowers.

119. Banquet Tables.

120. Exhibit of Water Lilies.

- \*121. Best Display of Cut Flowers.

122. Best Exhibit of Garden Pottery (limit 20 pieces). Open to all.

\* **OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW.** San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

**FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN**

Dahlias—Mrs. George Gardner, Bayview 3778; Mrs. C. M. Hosmer, H. 1101.

Zinnias—Dr. and Mrs. Burton, H. 0839-J. Arrangements in Baskets, Bowls and Dishes—Pieter Smoor, Phone Main 4875, Miss Etta Schwieger, J. 3520, and Mrs. John Nuttall, J. 2644.

Still Life Pictures—Mrs. Esther Barney, H. 1550-J. Miniature Arrangements—Miss Robinson, B. 3371.

Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, Phone J. 8056; Mrs. Grace Treby, Phone H. 2011-J.

Cacti and Succulents—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, J. 8056. Dining Tables—Mrs. Lester A. Wright, J. 7362.

Lath House Subject—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Tucker, H. 7154-W. Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

Nomenclature—Chairman of Judges—

Secretary—Mrs. M. E. Ward, Phone H. 3132-J. Treasurer—Mr. Frederick G. Jackson.

General Chairman—Mrs. M. A. Greer.

Phone H. 1550-J.

**SHOW RULES**

1. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A.M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE THE JUDGING IS GOING ON.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 10:30 A.M. of the first day of Show, Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A.M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in Class 110 excepted from this rule).
4. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show Officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
5. Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
6. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
7. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for

any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.

8. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
9. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for arrangement.
10. Flowers in Arrangements must be arranged by exhibitor.
11. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.
13. A collection is a variety of meritorious kinds brought together.
14. All vases, bowls, etc. belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than eleven o'clock.
15. Dahlias will be judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:
 

Color .....	20
Stem and Foliage .....	25
(Stems not less than 12-in. long.	
Substance .....	15
Form .....	20
Size .....	20
	100

16. An Amateur is one who does not engage in horticulture or gardening for profit and who is not directly or indirectly connected with one who engages in horticulture or gardening for profit.
17. No professional or amateur directly connected with a professional shall enter an amateur class.
18. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Mrs. M. A. Greer, Hill. 1550-J. Where Exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

#### NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW.

- \* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

## June Meeting

### JUNE MEETING

The annual meeting of the San Diego Floral Association brought together an attendance of a full house with Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president of the Association, presiding.

Mrs. Greer reported fifty new members as an effect from the membership drive, and gave notice that there will be no July issue of the California Garden Magazine, but a good number may be expected in August.

Short reports from the committee chairmen were given, designating the attainment of another most successful year's work. Election of directors for the coming year included Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Mr. R. R. McLean, Mr. Frederick G. Jackson, Miss Alice Halliday, Mrs. Robert Morrison, Miss Kate O. Sessions and Mr. Arthur Shoven.

Due to the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. W. Hendry of the Botanical Society of America, Pacific division, who was to have been the speaker for the evening, "A Family meeting" was held.

Mr. R. R. McLean gave a symposium on "Noxious Weed Control" of San Diego county, alone. The County Horticulturist said 30 and 40 years ago, came the introduction of weeds with plants, and with weeds came pests. There are two kinds of weeds, he said, perennials and annuals. Some of the weeds mentioned were — camel's thorn, from Asia which sends an underground runner, sometimes 80 feet, then forming new plants; wild morning glory, spread to orchards by bean straw; white horse nettles; Johnson grass and puncture vine. Some methods of weed control, he mentioned are by the "jar" method; hoeing; and salt solution. Good results have come from the "jar" method in destroying the camel's thorn, and any plants having underground runners. Into a jar containing a solution of sodium arsenite, dip the stem ends of the plants, leaving them to absorb the poison and carry to other parts of the plant.

Mr. F. G. Jackson discussed dahl-

ias, giving individual experimentalations of handling of plants, watering, bisbudding, fertilization and control of pests. He advised planting dahlias about the middle of April for good results. Two of his favorite species are Treasure Island, and Mrs. Bradley, a white show dahlia.

Miss Kate O. Sessions in a personal contribution of praise for the purposive efforts of the Association's work said, "It is very encouraging to note the increasing interest of San Diego and of the Floral Association." Describing the several specimens brought in, Miss Sessions mentioned five varieties of tocoma, one having beautiful yellow flowers and which came from Guatemala. She urged everyone to grow pelargoniums—one, Madam Tibout of delicate beauty, all white, is very satisfactory. She advised having tree-geraniums which can be formed to a desired shape by pruning, staking, etc. She made complimentary mention of the dazzling blooms of cactuses from the Knickerbocker nursery, and of the magnificent regal lilies from the Larson acreage at Encinitas.

Specimens of a collection of white, pyramidal, loosely branched flower clusters growing on shrub-like branches, proved a stranger to the audience. The Portuguese laurel was the name given.

A wide selection of potted plants was distributed at the close of the meeting and everyone in attendance received one. A wisteria having red blossoms, a potted plant, donated by Miss Sessions was given to the newest member.

## July Meeting

A meeting of the San Diego Floral Association turned aside from the regular arrangement of programs this month, and members and friends were invited to bring any new ideas, suggestions, questions, etc. for discussion on floral culture from which a most satisfactory sequence resulted. Mr. F. G. Jackson presided in the absence of Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president.

Mr. Frank A. Gander of the San Diego museum, whose fine article



appeared in the January issue, 1938, "A California Garden," exhibited several potted plants of California native shrubs mentioned in the article, and advised the cultivation of them in gardens. One, the *Satureja chandleri*, having peppermint-like fragrance, and pretty white flowers blooming throughout the year, he particularly specified. Another was the *Cornice Californica*.

An always looked-forward-to and appreciated talk by Miss Kate O. Sessions closed the meeting. With specimens to illustrate, she told of the growing and care of many beautiful kinds of flowering plants and shrubs, mentioning the evergreen elm and *Tipuana speciosa* which may be trained to form outdoor living rooms; a handsome evergreen shrub with funnel-shaped yellow blossoms, *Thevetia nerifolia*, of the family of the oleander from the Bermuda Islands and which produces three-cornered nuts. In Bermuda the nuts are polished and sold as "lucky stones." She said, "Good drainage is better than good soil," for successful results for growing of any plant life. Many fine potted plants were donated by Miss Sessions for distribution.

Mr. Jackson made mention of the annual Fall Flower Show, August 27 and 28, and urged everyone to prepare exhibits. Premium lists are ready.

## 12 Best Fuschias

In response to the ever recurring question: "Which do you think are the best fuschias?" a number of members of the American Fuchsia Society have been asked to give a list of just twelve only of their most favored ones, and these are some of the answers:

Mrs. Harriet Fuchsia Lewis says, "A difficult task indeed, but here they are: Aurora Superba, Coccinea Florean, Rolla, Aviator, Heron, Amelie Aubin, Pride of Exeter, Gypsy Queen, Gladiator, G. Monk, Colin Sir Campbell, Jules Daloges."

Mrs. W. H. Ware, Pres., says. "These are not new ones, but tried and true having stood the test of time for many years: Aurora Bore-

alis, Aurora Superba, Countess of Aberdeen, Venus Victrix, Mrs. Rundle, Beauty of Swanley, Beauty of Trowbridge, Brilliant, Fascination, Jules Daloges, Nonpareil (Pink Ballet Girl), Dollar Princess."

Mrs. H. Werle (Bungalow Nursery) says, "I could tell you dozens more that are just as good, but twelve you want, so here goes: Countess of Aberdeen, Mother's Favorite, Storm King, Sunset, Jules Daloges, Lustre Improved, Swanley Yellow, Rose of Denmark, Blue Moon, Betty, Cascade, Balkon."

## The Garden Window

The garden or flower window is a very popular feature in Austrian and German (are they the same now?) homes, consisting sometimes of a heated compartment, protected by glass on all sides and set into the wall in the manner of an aquarium, and sometimes merely a broad ledge under the window within the room to accommodate semi-tropical plants.

## Resistant Kentucky Wonder Bean

Development of a new strain of Kentucky Wonder pole bean resistant to both Form 1 and Form 2 of rust has just been announced. Kentucky Wonder has long been the nation's No. 1 garden pole bean, but its popularity had been threatened in recent years by its susceptibility to rust, which is prevalent in many sections of the country, particularly in the south.

While others strains of rust resistant pole beans are of inferior quality and lacking the desirable Kentucky Wonder characteristics, this new bean, Kentucky Wonder Rust Resistant 192-1, exhibits all the characteristics which won favor for the original Kentucky Wonder.

Developed at the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Station at Salinas, California, and tested in rust-infested areas in widely separated parts of the country, the new variety is outstanding for its yield and quality of pod.

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San Diego

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## Call and Investigate

Planting season for the fragrant Chilean Jasmine, the everblooming orange *Thunbergia Gibsonii*, all the dependable *Bignonias*, the fall Marigolds, all shrubs and ask for the new varieties.

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